

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The 12th February, 1982

No. 402-SW-(1)-82.—The Governor of Haryana is pleased to make the following amendments in the "Rule for the Homes for Widows and Destitute Women", published,—*vide* Haryana Government Notification No. 3825-SW-2-72/14447, dated the 29th August, 1972 and which appeared in the *Haryana Government Gazette*, dated the 12th September, 1972, namely :—

- (i) These Rules may be called the "Rules for the Homes for Widows and Destitute Women";
- (ii) In the said rules, Appendix 'B', Dispersal Rules, Rule (10) shall be substituted as below :—

Women Working in Training-cum-Production Centres in the Homes some other capacity in the Home

Women working in Training-cum-Production Centres or living inside the Home should contribute half the excess over Rs 100 per mensem for the maintenance of their children, if any, subject to a maximum of Rs 30 per child per mensem towards the maintenance of their children in the Home. Single woman who have no children in the Home and are themselves working in the production centres. She should contribute a lump sum of Rs 30 per mensem if their income exceeds Rs 100 per mensem subject to the condition that net income left with the woman should not be less than Rs 100] per mensem after paying the contribution, if any.

Women working in salaried jobs outside but living inside the Home

Women working in salaried jobs outside but living inside the Home should contribute half the excess over Rs. 100 per mensem subject to a maximum of Rs 30 per child per mensem towards the maintenance of their children in the Home provided they have not earning sons living inside/outside the Home and also their salary not exceed Rs 350 per mensem. Those who have grown up sons or are earning over Rs 350 per mensem should be dispersed on one year's doles to their dependents on the strength of the Home.

Women working in Salaried jobs outside and residing outside

Women working outside and living outside whose children are left in the Home should contribute half the excess over Rs. 150 per mensem subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 per child per mensem towards the maintenance of their children left in the Home. If a woman takes away one child to stay with her, she should contribute half the excess over Rs. 180 per mensem. But if she has one or more adult son outside or if the income of the family exceeds Rs. 350 per mensem the family should be dispersed with one year's dole to the members in receipt of cash doles irrespective of the earning of the sons.

Unmarried/married sons holding salaried posts

Unmarried sons holding salaried posts should contribute half the excess over Rs. 150 per mensem towards the maintenance of their parents and other dependents left in the Home/Infirmary. This limit of income should be raised to Rs. 200 on his marriage and by an additional sum of Rs. 50 for each child. But if the sons earning are over Rs. 350 per mensem and if he is unmarried the family should be dispersed with one year's doles. In the married son, if the income exceed Rs. 400 the family should be dispersed with same benefit as above.

Families having one or more sons whose earning are not fixed

As regards families having one or more sons whose earnings are not fixed or those who are employed in private jobs such as Hawkers, rickshaw pullers, labourers, their sons will contribute a lump sum of Rs. 40 per month towards the maintenance of their parents left in the Home provided their own income exceeds Rs. 150 per mensem. But if they are residing in the Home which is not permissible they will be charged Rs. 40 per mensem during the days they stay in the Home. The intention is to discourage all earning sons to live in the Homes with their parents.

Rehabilitation aids

Unmarried girls may continue on doles upto the maximum age of 25 years during which period they are expected to pass their matriculation/higher secondary examination and go for training. If any of them fail during the course of studies, they may be given one more chance after which they should be diverted to training, other wise their doles should be discontinued. In the case of physically handicapped and orphan girls/women, however an exception should be made and they should continue to receive doles till they are engaged in gainful employment or married, whichever is earlier. A rehabilitation grant of Rs 500 may be paid to them at the time of their dispersal if they have received proficiency in some vocation.

If an unattached (women doles or derationed) marriage, a lump sum grant of Rs 500 should be paid to her.

A lump sum grant of Rs 500 should be paid at the time of marriage of the girls provided the marriage takes while she is on the strength of the Home (whether doles or derationed).

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